## Our Relations with Mexico-The Texas

Queston. Our relations with Mexico and Texas appear to be getting more involved every day. The course of the Mexican government at home-that of their Envoy in this country-and also the recent intelligence received direct from Texas, would seem to complicate the general question of annexation in a higher degree than it has ever yet been complicated, and to throw more doubt on the actual course and position of all the parties concerned in that

controversy. We are informed, on good authority, that Senor Almoste, although he has dissolved his connection with our government at Washington, does not mean to leave the city of New York for the present, not at least until he receives further instructions from his government at home. His recent course at Washington in demanding his passport and dissolving his official connection with our gevernment, proceeded, it appears, from the instructions which he had received from the Mexican government when Santa Anna was in power. It will be recollected that about a year ago, we stated, almost officially, that in the event of the passage of the treaty then before the Senate, Almonte had received instructions from Santa Anna's government, to demand his passports, to declare his coun try in a belligerent position toward the United States, and to proceed to Havana, and there issue letters of marque and reprisal at once. These instructions are still good until they are countermanded by the present Mexican government -Now it happens that Almonte, according to our in formation, has received no instructions on this subject since the recent revolution in Mexico, and is therefore left in the most curious and indecisive position as to what his future course will bewhat the government at home may do-and what he may expect should he return to Mexico. In this dilemma, which is increased also by the recent intelligence from Texas throwing doubts on the acceptance by that country of the project presented in the last Congress, Almonte intends, we believe. to reside in New York-to avail himself of its clear air and salubrious atmosphere-and to amuse himself as much as he can with opera, and visiting watering places during the summer, until he receives further instructions from the Mexican go-

The question then arises in this state of things what is likely to be the action of the Mexican government in the present state of our relations Mr. Pakenham, the British minister at Washington, who knows the individuals who created the recent revolution in Mexico, asserts, it is said, that they are very reasonable, moderate, conciliatory and peaceful men-that, heretofore, the revolutions in Mexico have been merely brought about by contending generals and military factions, but that the recent revolution was a moral and civil revolution against the military dictation of all kinds-and the probabilty is, that after the first symptoms of discontent in the popular masses have evaporated, they will be more for peace and conciliation than any previous government.

Taking this probable account in connection with the difficulties in Texas, regarding the American proposition, now before them, the chances are that the whole question is still in as much doubt as ever, and must be fought over again in the United States, in Texas, in Mexico, and every where else. If the Senate of the United States had approved Tyler's treaty, the thing would have been permanently settled, and every body perfectly satisfied long before this. But in consequence of the jarring views of party politicians in this country, the question has been again thrown into the arena, and may produce a great deal of noise and disturbance throughout the country before it be settled, if it ever shall be settled. British influence in Texas will not be wanting to prevent it, as well as in Mexico, if not also in the United States. Mr. Elliot, the British envoy, has not been idle; and it is not to be supposed that Mr. Pakenham has been inactive here. The Texas question is, therefore, after all, just as open as the doors of the Astor House is a hot day in midsummer, when they want every puff of air to ventilate the interior

NEW ORGAN OF MR. SELDEN AND THE WHIGH PARTY .- Our amiable contemporary, the Courier and Enquirer, charges the Herald with the hemous offence of being the "accredited organ" of Mr Selden, and, of course, of the whig party. We may as well plead guilty to this indictment as not. We believe this is the only journal in the city capable of giving a correct report of Mr. Selden's speechhis famous speech at National Hall-and so far as that is concerned, we may be called with great propriety the "accredited organ" on that occasion It is not in the power of the Courier or of any other whig paper to give a correct report of any man's speech, and we have occasionally, when important interests are at stake, to step in and help the right to vindicate justice and truth, and to advance sound popular principles, because there is no other newspaper press in this community capable or independent enough to do it.

We admit then that we are the organ of the whig party for the present, because the whig party happens to be of our opinion and to be right on certain general principles involved in this election. in the same way we were the organ of the " natives" about a year ago, for this was the only journal that reported their speeches correctly. That party have become corrupt, imbecile, and treach erous, and, of course, we could not any longer be their organ. We are the organ of the whig party for the present, in the same way that we were the organ of the loco-foco party on frequent occasions, and particularly during the last election, when we thought they had the better of the argument against Mr. Clay and the whigs-in the same way that we were the organ of the whis party in 1840, when General Harrison was up and when we showed the whigs of that day, whom we believed to be right, how to conquer and defeat the locofocos-in the same way that we have been the organ here of Bishop Hughes, of Dr. Pise, and of every other public man who has engaged in a meritorious public enterprise. In the same way we were the organ of Captain Tyler when he showed some sense and respect for public opinion, and we mean to be the organ of Colonel Polk as long as he adheres to the pledges and principles on which he was elected; and in the next great contest, if the whigs adhere to the noble principles now avowed, we should not be at all surprised it we were still to be their organ, and to see them victorious in 1846 in this State, and in 1848 throughout the Union, in connection with General Scott, or Judge McLean, or some other man capable of bringing out the masses.

VIOLATION OF THE POST OFFICE LAWS .- We see that the Postmaster General is advertising for contracts in papers without any circulation whatever. particularly the Plebeian of this city. Is not Cave Johnson aware that this is a violation-a gross violation, of the new post office law? He may shelter himself under the plea, that as that does not come into operation until July, he may do as he pleases in the interim. That's very true, but still it is a violation of the principle of the law; and he was placed in office under the new reform, in order to adhere to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. We trust and hope that Postmaster General Johnson is not going to turn out a second edition of Postmaster General Wickliffe.

LAUNCH OF THE HENRY CLAY .- This new and magnificent ship is to be launched at 102 o'clock to-morrow morning. She is said to be the largest American merchant vessel ever built, and is intended to be the most splendid. Let all who can at end the launch to-morrow.

THE ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA-DEFEAT OF NATIVEISM-APPROACHING ELECTION IN NEW York.-The election in Philadelphia, according to the best accounts, has resulted in a very signal defeat of the "natives." They have been beat in all the principal parts of that city, except in Southwark, the scene of the horrible atrocities which took place a year ago, and marked, in such a fearful manner, the first results of mingling religior with politics. But in the city proper, and in the Northern Liberties, the "natives" have been all routed by the two other parties. This is the pre-

lude of a similar result in this city.

The approaching charter election in New York is, indeed, exceedingly interesting, from the com plexity and importance of the issues involved. We have now four parties in the field, with their candidates, as follows:-

Such are the parties now in the field. In the first place, we have to regard them in connection with the municipal government of the city. In this point of fview, the "natives" cannot stand any chance of success. They have disgusted every body by their gross neglect, imbecility, and extravagance. As for the whigs and locofocos, we have not much to chose between them. On the whole, we think the whigs offer the best prospect of giving us a reform of the city government.

But this election is important and interesting inasmuch as the permanence and future succession of the whig party depend upon the stand which the whigs of this city may now be enabled to make. If they be able to annihilate the "natives" and abolition factions, nothing can prevent their triumphant success in 1848. The locotocos are greatly divided, and their internal difficulties and divisions must increase. The principles avowed by Mr. Selden and the whigs who go with him in the new movement for the re-organization of the party, are such as must carry any party to victory. Here is the place to begin the movement. All important political movements originate in New York. The abolitionists originated here-the "natives" originated here. If the whigs eradicate "nativeism from the metropolis, it will speedily die'all over the country, wherever it may have manifested itself.

But above and beyond allithese issues, the great principles of civil and religious liberty are involved in this contest. Now is the time when the patriotic and intelligent men of all parties are called on to put down the foul spirit of religious bigotry and intolerance which has been introduced as a potent element of evil into the struggle for political ascendancy. Bishop Hughes and his little politico-religious clique were put down at the last election, and in the same way the "native" movement, with its equally malignant and evil spirit of religious persecution, must be crushed forever. This is the consi deration which gives to this election such absorbing interest, and which has directed to it the eyes of the wise and good throughout the whole land. NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS .- We have the pro-

mise of extensive alterations in the mail arrangements, by which the public are to be greatly bene. fitted It is said that Cave Johnson has been busily employed since the 4th inst., in the examination of the old contracts and has discovered, what we have always stated, that Mr. Wickliffe was the weakest Post Master General this country ever had. In Cave Johnson we are now in hopes to find the most energetic and determined mind that has yet had control of the Post Office department. It is stated that he has already made arrangements for the greatest expedition in the mails all over the country. One of these arrangements is, that the eastern mail which now leaves Boston at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will leave that city early in the morning; arrive here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; start immediately for the south, and reach Washington early the next morning, thus saving twenty-four hours in going that short distance Another is, that the southern mail is to close here at a later hour than it now does in the afternoon. and arrive in Washington the next morning, and be expedited at the same increased speed through to New Orleans. Another arrangement is, to save the two or three hours, which have here-tofore been lost in Philadelphia by the folly of Mr. Wickliffe, by having the southern mail leave that city at six or seven in the morning instead of nine o'clock, as it now does. These new and important arrangements will probably go into effect on the 1st of July next, and h carried out with vigor. There will be no humbug in the matter, for, if we correctly understand Cave Johnson, the contractors will be compelled to perform their "time" as per agreement, or pay the penalty. They will not be permitted to tow brigs en route, and thus escape the fines imposed upon them, as was too often the case under Mr. Wick. liffe. They will be kept within the path of their duty We shall then have no failures and no com-

NEW LICENSE LAW .- A tremendous excitemen has been created in this city amongst the grog-shop proprietors and their customers, in consequence of the new license law before the State Legislature. which has already passed the House, and now awaits the assent of the Senate. It is supposed that this law, which will effectually shut up the grog-shops in New York, except in two or three of the wards, has been procured by the influence of the temperance societies and temperance reformers. Be that as it may, a most extraordinary sensation has been produced throughout the regions of drunkendom.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS .- A FINE PROSPECT FOR THE POOR -The report of the joint committee on markets, which passed the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last, in favor of the repeal of the ordinance, whereby the Mayor and Aldermen are empowered to license meat shops ad libitum, with an amendment in favor of empowering the Mayor to license two meat shops in each ward, at conve nient distances, will come up this evening, before the Board of Assistants.

The adoption of this report, and the passage of uch an ordinance, will have the effect to increase the price of meat full 25 per cent. The Beard of Assistants, we trust, will not concur. The present average price of meats in the market is from 6 to 8 cents per pound, and should this report be concurred in, it will be a serious injury to the poor No change will take place in wages, while then rent will be increased from 25 to 30-if not 50 per cent in addition, by this proposed change.

It seems these are some of the blessings which this reforming Corporation have intended we should enjoy, so that we are going backward inshould enjoy, so that we are going backward in-stead of going forward in reform. We congratu-late the great mass of the poor on this additional step on the part of the Corporation, which will doubtless enhance their claims—a step which is calculated to raise the present prices in the market some 30 or 40 per cent in addition, and to increase in the same ratio, the poverty of the poor—the hunger of the hungry—the misery of the misera-ble—and the distress of the truly distressed, be they native or naturalized—of European or Ameri-can birth. Abominable hypocrisy in these refor-mers!

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS.—Astongst the arrivals at the principal hotels yesterday, we record at the American, Messrs. Stone, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Urquart, of New Orleans. At the Astor, and Mr. Urquart, of New Orleans. At the Astor, S. T. Coleman, National Hotel, Washington; Capt. Eldridge, packet ship Liverpool; Col. W. Armstrong, Ark; Doctor Esselmen, Tennæssee; Mr. Patton, Canada, passengers per New York, from Liverpool; Capt. Benney, do. Scotland; Hugh Boyd, Ireland; Hon. Geo. Bancrott, Secretary of the Navy; Col W. Amoy, Jr., Stonington. At the Frankin, O. B. Tutus, Butlalo; C. Combier, Toronto. At the Howard, Capt. Geo. Young, South America; C. Lattemer, N. C.; John Henderson, Baltimore. At the St. George's, George Ellsworth, Michigan; J. R. Ashton, Michigan; Col. Stone, Canada; General Gage, Alabama. At the Chy, Mr. Wells, Southwark; Francis Burke, Boston; H. D. Cook, Washington. At the Waverly, Col. Oliver, Stonington; Jonss Dale, do; J. H. Richmend, steamer Neptune; James M. Patterson, Alabama. Collector Van Ness left Washington von yesterday for New York, and may be expected at Howard's, this afternoon.

The Famous Anti-Rent Trials.

To-day, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, nov sitting in Hudson City, begins in good earnest the trial of the anti-reut men, for grave and various offences committed in the county of Columbia. A ury was obtained after three or four days of laboious effort, and we hope such a jury of fair and honest, and right minded men as will weigh the evidence dispassionately and give a verdict conscientiously.

Nothing less than this will exonerate them from the obligation imposed by a seat in the jury box. These prosecutions are of great moment to the fuure peace and good order of society. Men called anti-renters have banded together, assumed disguises, and organized associations for the avowed purpose of resisting the rights of person and pro perty, have assumed an attitude of open hostility to the laws of their country, and have resorted to physical torce, and deadly weapons, to oppose the legal functionaries in doing their duty. Is this a state of things for a civilized country in the 19th century? Is this compatible with the genius of American institutions? Is this to be tolerated in the county of Columbia, in the State of New York ? These are momentous questions; they are questions which must be answered, and the sooner the better; they are pregnant with meaning for every lover of his country, and the portentious issues which are involved therein are, we may say, for the first time to be decided by an American Jury.

If any there be who regard these anti-rent trials with no more than ordinary interest, they are little less than deluding themselves. We know there are a set of persons, in this city and elsewhere, who openly avow their hostility to all property in land, and perhaps in everything else, who would hail with rapture the advent of an agrarian law by which those who acquire property by the exercise of that burthensome quality called industry, would be denuded of all their acquisitions at regularly recurring periods. And wild as are these notions, they are not more dangerous than the principles of anti-rentism; indeed, we do not hesitate to say they are less dangerous, for they do not recognize the open breach of simple contracts, like the anti-renters; they do not deny the supremacy of constitutional law, like the anti-renters, wor do they—bad as their opinions are—fly to brute force, and cowardly disguises, and deadly weapons, for the purpose of propping them up. Is the deadly influence, then, of anti-rentism to be winked at, and allowed to spread over the whole country, as it already has done over five or six counties? Albany, Rensselaer, Delaware, Columbia, Cattaraugus, and Ulster, are diseased with this leprosy, and it is likely several others are contaminated with it. This is no time for the majesty of law to remain unasserted—it has been assailed, and it must be maintained at any sacrifice.

The State of New York has much at stake; regarded as a pecuniary question merely, she is more concerned in the preservation of law in all its inwhich those who acquire property by the exercise

unasserted—it has been assailed, and it must be maintained at any sacrifice.

The State of New York has much at stake; regarded as a pecuniary question merely, she is more concerned in the preservation of law in all its integrity than any other; but what's that consideration compared with her honor, her unsullied reputation—"Take my gold, 'tis trash," &c. New York knows not repudiation; she pays her debte, and performs her contracts; but be it remembered, she will continue to do so only so long as individuals, who in the aggregate, are the source of law and authority, are honest, and act in conformity with these laws. Any spirit of disaffection must at once be put down; there is no time to wait in the matter. Strong diseases require strong remedies, and therefore the authorities must grapple with anti-rentism at once, and put it down for ever.

Every country in Europe has its eyes upon this one; some with the feelings of jealousy, some to gloat over the downfall they have predicted for it. But whatever be their motives, they all agree in scepticism as to the stability of American institutions. We are not believers in these predictions; we have a strong faith in the exalted destiny that awaits this country; but we also know the value, the indispensable necessity of vigilance. All governments that ever were corrupt became so by degrees. They had never became so, but because infractions of law were first negligently overseen, then wilfully and culpably neglected. This must not be the case in ealightened America, who has education, and along with that the history of past ages to admonish and instruct her. Let her not be deceived; the laws cannot, must not, be mocked with impunity.

One grave consideration forces itself upon the mind in relation to these trials, and that is as to whether the jury will do the right, will act the wisest part, and prove themselves sensible, as well as honest men in their investigations. We now speak of them as men—we have nothing to do with their opinions or their prejudices, nor have —if they could by any means divert their minds from the simple enquiry—have the persons charged committed the acts with which they are indicted, and do these acts incur a penalty by the law of the land? Anything more than this, is for the Judge to consider, and we are most anxious that the jury may act properly, by confining themselves to their legitimate sphere. There is not an element of disorganization in existence more dangerous than the abuse of the powers of jurors, whether it proceeds from ignorance or corruption, for when it is abused, farewell to civil liberty; there is then no alternative between the tyranny of the mob and the oppression of law.

All these topics, and others too, might be appropriately discussed in connection with, and as directly bearing upon the trials of the anii-renters, now indicted in Hudson; but the limits to which we are confined does not allow of further remarks at present. Principles of the last moment to the perpetuity of our institutions are involved, and it is with no little anxiety that the result of these investigations are contemplated by every well thinking tan. The entire proceedings will be laid before

tigations are contemplated by every well thinking man. The entire proceedings will be laid before the public in the *Herald*, and due attention will be given to the developments as they may be elicited in the evidence from day to day.

## Theatrical and Musical.

The Park Theatre this evening will doubtless be growd ed by all the fashionable, intelligent, and literary residents of the city, for never was there such a sensation created in these circles as there has been by the an. nouncement of Mrs. Mowatt's new comedy. Never did from a variety of quarters, as we have of this. It is, however, supposed that, although attributed to Mrs. Mowatt, that several literary characters have been assist ing in its production, by suggestions, &c., and particular mention is made of the name of Epes Sergeant as being connected with its authorship. However this may be we will take some pains in examining the merits and de merits of the production, and if it is at all deserving o patronage, and is really worth it, we will cheerfully sup port it. If it fall short of this, as candid critics, we shall condemn it at once.

condemn it at once.

Dinneford's proclamation for the re-opening of Palmo's Theatre, has created a deal of talk in certain circles. The object he has in view is certainly excellent; but there is some doubt expressed whether he can get the materials for accomplishing the object. There has been much talk about the revival of the drama for some years past, yet little has been done to advance it. In the minor theatres, the "cheap and nasty" system still prevails. The recent impulse given to the drama in London by the appearance of American performers may do semething for its resuscitation here. Dinneford is a man of business, and activity, and is deserving of success.

Sanguirico's Concert takes place this evening, at Pal-

citation here. Dinneford is a man of business, and activity, and is deserving of success.

Sanquirico's Concert takes place this evening, at Palmo's Theatre, in which he will be assisted by all the musical talent at present in the city, including the incomparable Pico. Sanquirico ranks high in the musical world, and is an able and competent artist in every respect. He never mixed himself up with those loolish equabbles that have disgraced the late Italian company in this city, but was ever ready to carry out the wishes of the supporters of the Italian Opera. We trust that he will have a bumper to night, as he certainly deserves it.

Among the many Complimentary Concerts of the day, none has attracted so much attention as that about to be given to Madame Otto. No one better deserves such a compliment, no, not even the Brigadier Poet; or his better half, Willis. Mad. Otto, since her residence in this city, has generously and frequently come forward for all purposes of charity, more than any other artist that has ever been in New York. To such a profusion hoss her aid been given to charities and individuals that to it maybe at tributed the carelessness with which the public treat her powers. Her sweetness of tone and power of voice at one period were held in high estimation in London, where she occupied the highest rank of art. Her benefit ought to bring around her all the admirars and supporters of music, both natives and foreigners, that are in the city.

M'es J Bramson, the youthful planiat, is drawing capital and ences at her expects in Ballimers.

M'es J Bramson, the youthful pianist, is drawing capi-al audiences at her concerts in Baltimore. The Orphean Family are giving concerts in Norfolk.

Personal Movements. Hon. Isaac Hill, of N. H., was at the New Orleans St Charles Hotel on the 13th, in improved health. Professor Silliman is lecturing at Mobile.

Fires in Baltimore.—The shoe store of Mr. Taylor, Pratt street, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, together with the hardware store of Mr. Proctor adjoining There were near upon \$7500 worth of property destroyed. The same day another fire broke out in Waterloo Row, in an unoccupied tenement, which was entirely destroyed. The latter was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ence of the Herald 1 Beston, March 22, 1845.

Sharp Winds-Lectures on Europe-Animal Magnetism - Office Seekers wide awake - Massachusetts Legislature-Long Pond Annexation -- Candi dates for U. S Senator-The Harvard College War-President Quincy resigned-His probable Successor.

G. BENNETT, Esq :-A man flayed alive and besprinkled with black epper, well tubbed in, might form a most excellent conception of the cutting March wind, with which we notionists are at this time afflicted.

lent conception of the cutting March wind, with which we notionists are at this time afflicted. The streets are dry, and the finely palverised residuum of MacAdam is caught up in clouds by the cold, boisterous, unmerciful wind, and poured into all unfortunate pedestrians like hot shot. It is were not for the anticipated approach of "gentle spring," suicides would be plenty about these days, and as it now is, if this horrible weather lasts many days, the price of halters, pistols, charcoal, ratsbane, &c., will rise.

Among the literati, just at this time, Dr. Baird's lectures on Europe are all the go. He delivered the first of the series on Thursday evening, to a large and highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. His subject was Russia—and in the two hours during which he spoke, he poured forth a perfect deluge of information about that singular empire, in a pleasant conversational style, and without any reference to notes. His second lecture will take place this evening, and will be attended by a still larger audience. In fact, the Doctor will prove quite a card.

I see that animal magnetism still makes some stir among your citizens. Here it meets with but little tavor. The phenomena are generally admitted with us, but some circumstances have occurred among some of the "Professors" and their "subjects," which have rendered the whole business disreputable here, and placed the ban of public opinion upon the practice of the art. A certain reverend Doctor, who has flourished somewhat in magnetic lectures, it is well known, has taken advantage of female "subjects," when in the "perfect state," to gratify his diabolical passions upon them; and though public justice has not yet been appealed to, and perhaps could not be, successfully, yet the circumstances are well known among a large number of people, and the black-hearted villain sleeps on thorns.

Rumors here as to government appointments are very rife, and the small toad-eaters who want place, or to be kent in, are assiduous in their court to the proba "Grin horribly, a ghastly by smile."

The legislature of this State are still in session, and will not yet brake up until the middle of next week. This will make a session of twelve weeks, during which a considerable amount of business will have been accomplished, though mostly of a private character. The water committee have reprivate character. The water committee have reported a bill authorising the city government to bring in water room Long Pond, in Framingham, a la Croton works. The billion annex Long Pond bring in water from Long Pond, in Framingham, a la Croton works. The hill cannex Long Pond to Boston, and pour laws at length passed by a large majority, after an amendment giving the city the alternative of taking the water from Charles river. This plan of harmonizing adverse interests was in initation of the Texas compromise in the United States Senate, whereby, by taking Benton's resolutions for a treaty, as an amendment to Brown's resolutions for a treaty, as an amendment to Brown's resolutions for admission by Congress, the matter was got through the Senate and House. So, you see, that the Massachusetts coons, bad as they hate Texas, can adopt a Texas manœuvre to carry their points. The Charles river project is decidedly the best, promising a more abundant supply, purer water, and at a much less cost than Long Pond; and it is to be hoped that the city government will adopt the latter clause, and give us a drink of glorious, sparkling river water, instead of the staganant infusion of peat bogs and horned animalculæ, which Long Pond offers.

Candidates for United States Senate, in place of the lamented Bates, are plenty and importunate, but in compliance with a bargain made with "honest John" Davis by the whig leaders, when he was run for Governor, he will be again sent to the Senate. Davis was the Senator when he was last nominated for Governor, and said he did not wish to leave a good, easy, profitable place, as the agent and organ of the princely manufacturers of New Eugland, for the barren honor of ruling over the unruly cubs of Massachusetts lederalism. The whigs pressed him hard, and promised him that he should go back to the Senate after he had done the Governor business a lew years. Honest John did it until he broke down under the weight of the State arms loaned to the Rhode Island Algerines, and then the coons soothed him with the idea of being Vice President under Clay. As the whigs have agreat horror of repudiation, they have accordingly fulfilled their promise by nominating becaute.

whigs have a great horror of repudiation, they have accordingly fulfilled their promise by nominating honest John in caucus, and he will probably be elected by the Legislature next week. Monday af ternoon next at 4 o'clock, is assigned by the House

ternoon next at 4 o'clock, is assigned by the House for a choice on its part.

Besides Davis, Levi Lincoln, Lewis Child, and Governor Brigs, have been talked of for the vacancy in the Senate. Briggs was not pushed on his own merits, but by the triends of Abbot Lawrence, who wanted to get him out of the way, so that Lawrence could be put up for Governor. But Briggs smelt the rat, and told his friends that he did not want the office, and would not take it. So Lawrence's friends could not make that card work, but they breathe vengeance grainst Briggs, and swear they breathe vengeance against Briggs, and swear they will throw him over in the State Convention next fall, and put up their idolised Abbot in spite of

him.

The war by the Liberals upon Haivard College, has been productive of the good effect of driving Old President Quincy out 10f his guest. The old fellow has resigned, but to save appearances, he has written a letter saying he has thought of resigning for three years! This is all gammon, and reminds me of the notorious liar who, on his death bed, and while the death-rattle was in his throat, told a by-stander that he had known a person to live three weeks with the death-rattle, and expired while telling the lie. Quincy says with his last breath, that he has had the death-rattle or 3 years. The fact is that Bancroft's vigorous assault has driven the old fellow out of his den, and the result is an honorable trophy of the prowess of the new Secretary of the Navy.

The successor to Mr Quincy will be either Edward Everett, our present Minister at the Court of St. James, or the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Charles town. The former will be upheld by the Boston aristocracy, and would make a very pretty President. The latter is a man of more energy of mind, and of greater attainments, though without the fine polish of Everett. He would make the more valuable President, Everett the more brilliant. Walker would represent the reforming interest, Everett the Old Hankers, though to nothing like the extent of The war by the Liberals upon Harvard College,

old Henkers, though to nothing like the extent of Quincy.

Yours, to serve,

Guy Faux.

Quincy. Yours, to serve,

Guy Faux.

Scarcity of American Seamen.—Two articles recently appeared in the Tribune, relative to this subject; one a gned "J. S., of Maine," and the other "Mariners;" but, avidently, from one and the same source. They speak of the Naval Apprenticeship System as an exploded one; and show as much the ignorance as the prejudices of the writer. This wise-acre saks why the Navy Department should be taxed to raise its own sailors to man its own vessels; and insists that the burthen of raising seamen for our men-of-war should fall on our merchants and their vessels. As well might we insist in this free country that our barbers, shoemakers, and dry goods merchants should be compelled to raise scamen for our menof war. Atready the merchants and merchant vessels are taxed so heavily on their imports, &c., that they actually, by the revenue they yield, support the entire expense of the United States Navy; and it is preposterous to ask them to go further, and raise men for our vessels of war. The same writer says that the Naval Apprenticeship System has had a fair trial. This is not true; as we shall hereafter show by accurate data. He also denies the prorate of American born seemen in the service, as given in a recert pamphlet; and takes, as his data for the rest of the Union, the number furnished by the State of Maine! Now, it is well known that Maine and Messachusetts furnish more American seemen than all the rest of the States put together; therefore, this part of his argument falls to the ground. At the same time, from Bith and Boaton, the principal seaports in those two States, the proportion of foreign sailors range from one half to two-thirds of all that are shipped thence; and it is a notorious fact, that from all the Eastern pouts and one half to two-thirds of all that are shipped thence; and it is a notorious fact, that from all the Eastern pouts and all our seaports, with the solitary exception of Baltimore, were found opposed in toto to such a plan. We have not space to day to go fu

MURDER .- We are informed that a woman by MURDER.—We are informed that a woman by the name of Van Valkenburgh residing in the town of Perth, Fulton county, murdered her Lusband s few days since, by administering poison to him in his tes or other drink. All the reliable particulars of this foul deed we have been unable to obtain. The woman, however, has been arrested, but previous to her arrest and in her efforts to escape (which were desperate.) she fell from the left of a barn, where she rought concealment, and broke her thigh bone, dislocated a shoulder, and was otherwise severely injured. It is said she has made a full confession of the murder.—Fonda Bentinel. City Intelligence

The Common Council will meet to night, but it is not known whether they will appoint another Justice to supply the place of Job Haskell, removed, before next Monday evening. There are already about twenty applicants for the office, the majority of whom are far less competent than the late incumbent. The Aldermen had better pause before they fill the vacancy again. Pothaps till after May next.

A Paarseworm Acr.—Yesterday afternoon, a youth, about 13 years of age, fell into one of the slips, at the foot of Canal street, and several attempts were made to rescue him but in vain, and was about sinking for the third time, when a gentleman of the name of Citlis, residing at the corner of Pearl and Wall streets, who was passing by, and being attracted to the spot by the cries of those near, seeing what was lakely to take place, immediately threw off his coat and plunged into the water, and rescued the bay from his threatened fate, to the great admiration of numbers standing around.

boy from his threatened fate, to the great admiration of numbers standing around.

Police Office—March 23.—Closed Doors—As the County Court saw fit to remove Justice Haskell last evening, there was no morning Magistrate to preside at the Lower Police Office this morning, so, after discharging the watch, the undertakers closed the doors, and no business was done till 2 o'clock, at which time the aiternoon Magistrate came down, he might as well have staid away, for there was little or nothing for him to do.

Cupid's Visit to Gourand's.

Love determined one day, in his Paphian bower,
To spend in the city of Gotvam an hour.

His bow and his quiver he hid in a roce—
And, doming a sut of plain citizen's clothes,
Stole a cloud for his chariot from Jano's pavilion,
And aligh ed in Browway a bands me civilian!
He catered each store, and ex-mised with care,
Jawels, watches, silk fabrics, choice ethinst ware,
And other et reteres of luxury 'art;
'That length as if som thing move rare he cisce ned,
Three estais strang r down Walker street tursed;
And pausing at Gouraup's, extraimed in his after,
"This, by Veaus's riedle 's the temple for nee"
with the fist of Gouraud's Liquid Ronge, he declared,
That the blush of Aurora cond not be compared;
Nor Diana so splem'id a forchead reveal,
As with ease was bati ed with the Poudre Subtile.
Then he vowed, e're fr. in Gouraud's he ventured to alope,
He for Veaus must purchase some Italian Soap,
(As the he't beath of Phobus had tann'd her past hope;)
Even Hebe' complection, to 'deexed without stain,
He thought't would add charms, and th'old ones retain;
Theat he vowed by his wings, there were not in Jove's Heiven
Spells so potent as those at Gouraud's, sixty-reven.
Now, whether Young Love did some patien, bestow
In his flying-pop vis to Felix Gouraud,
Is a seret—but this 'fits but justice to say,
The Lad es eachanted, cu't, won't keep away
From Beauty's own Temple—the matchless depot,
Of her agent in Walker street, Doc or Gouraud.
Caurion.—Nevel buy Dr. Gouraud, Eroparations
except at the Original cepot, 67 Walker street, first store from
Broadway. Cupid's Visit to Gouraud's.

Songs for the People-No. If. Songs for the People—No. II.

AIR—Veet me by Moonlight.

Meet me by moonlight alone,
And there I will tell you a tale,
Concerning this face of my own;
Which is now covered o'er with a vale.
You must rounise to come, this day week,
For I've just heen to Jones' and bought—
A e-ke of his Chemical Song, which
They tell me, great wonders have wrought.

Remember, be sure you are there,
For you know well, how often I've tried
To make my skin spoiless and fair:
And cure the pumples you never havespied.
So we've met—we're alone, now the tale,
My face tells without aid of my tongue,
Jones' I hemical Song did prevail.

On my face, to look healthy and young.

On my face, to look healthy and young.
The pimples, the feeckles, the tan,
At its touch vanish'd off from my akie;
And the yellowness vanished as fast
As morality pursued by sin,
Now, remember, that if ever your face
Should be pimpled (that I may not hepe;)
You an ever ruch delects erase,
Buthy asking for Jon's 'Chemical Soap,
wije and astronishing chanical properties of the

Buthy asking for Jones' Chemical Soap.

The magic and astonishing chemical properties of the good Jones' Soap are the time of admiration and wonder of Cosee how beautiful, soft, clear and healthy it makes had onge, discolored and disfu ared skin. At the amentime call primples, fr ckles, discolorations, &c. Let sil who dit a power try it once, bind and get none but Jores' Poaper, for your own sakes, requested to be particular in this towhere else in this cit. but at the sign of the American let, 32 Chatham street; 323 Broadway, or 133 Fulton artrodlyn; 8 State street, Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Pleiphia.

The Ericsson Steamboat Line, running between shitadelphis and Baltimore, have transported all goods snipped from New York City to Baltimore, via Philadelphia, for the last three years, at the rate of 25 cents per 100 lbs., and we trust to the satisfaction of silt; the stailroad Company charging 50 cents per 100 lbs for the same service, and with less despatch. An attempt is now made by the Shitadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Bailroad Company, to break down the Line, for the purpose of securing to themselves the exclusive monoi oly of resign between the two cities, and at the highest rates. We therefore now appeal to the mercunile community to sustain us in this

the cities.

Six Boats compose the Line. Goods must be murked and
consigned to the subscriber.

19 South Wharves, Philadelphis.

Notice.-Coal Dealers desirous of procus motice.—Coal Dealers desirous of procuring a very superior article of fuel, are invited to call this morning at the City Motel, where they will see a fire made of Red. 4th Peach Orchard Coal, from the mine lately opened, and known as the John Spencer vein, on the property of the Forest improvement Company, in Schukill County, Pennsylvania, when they will have an opportunity to judge of its qualities. The burning of this coal treeds only to be seen to recommend it, and enable the public to form a proper estimate of its value. Arrangements have been made to furnish dealers in this city with a constant supply of this really beautiful article for family use, for which it is separaticularly shapped, and worthy the attention of all feeling a desire to obtain the very best fuel.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, at his only agency, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway. Beal's Hair Restorative, at his Agency, 67 Walket st., lat store FROM Broadway.

Medical Notice .- The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of this paper. W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent. Office and Consul ling Moons of the College, 50 Nasaus stree

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herator must be paid to the sgents, Ziober & Co., 3 Ledger Buildings, Third street, near Chestaut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10°clock.

[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesale and retail.

[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in thildelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o°clock, will appear in the Herald next, day.

## MOSEY MARKET. Sunday, March 23-6 P. M. The stock market during the past week has been with-

out any material alteration. Slight changes have taken place from day to day, and the improvement of one day would be lost the next. The closing prices yesterdsy were a little better than those current at the close of the week previous. The market is very feverish, and quotstions unsettled, and until the many things affecting the feelings of operators are removed, there can be no rest improvement in prices. The movements of the Mexican Minister are creating considerable excitement and anxie ty in the minds of capitalists, and the doubt and uncertainty as to the course he intends to pursue, seem to increase the excitement, and induce stock operators to pause in their transactions. So far as these foreign diplomatists make their intentions public, we learn that Signor Almonte intends remaining in this city until he receives further instructions from als government, in relation to the affairs of Texas, and the tener of these advices will regulate his movements. Had the government of Santa Anna been in power, on the pussage of those resolutions, the Mexican Minister would, without doubt, have taken a different course; but the downfall of that government, has changed his movements, and left him undecided, how to act. When the accounts reached Mexico last year that President Tyler had sent into the Senate a treaty, drawn up by the Secretary of State and the Texas Commissioners, the Mexican Almister of Foreign Affairs under the government of Santa Anna, sent orders to the Mexican Minister at Washington, to demand his passports in the event of the treaty being ratified, and proceed at once to Havans, and there is us letters of marque and make reprisals. During the dehate growing out of the introduction of the treaty, Signor Almonte, the Mexican Minister, came to this city, and withdrew in a measure from his official connections with our government. During the recess of Congress, his official relations were resulted to the sense of the maches of the general government, compelled him to demand his passports, and to dissolve all intercourse with this government.

Henow remains in this city a private citizen, undecided how to act, and waiting the receipt of orders from the powers that be at Mexico, in accordance with which he will govern himself. The course the present government of Mexico, and intimately consected with the people of Mexico, and intimately acquainted with the people of Mexico, and intimately acquainted with the people of Mexico, and intimately acquainted with the people of Mexico, and consecued with the commercial affairs of that nation, that som tainty as to the course he intends to pursue, seem to increase the excitement, and induce stock operators to

once.
So long as this question is undecided; so long as it is agitated—our commercial affairs must be very unsettled, and the stock market very much depressed. The probability of letters of marque being issuedby the Mexican government, must have an unfavorable effect on commercial movements, and retard and check business operations, which but for that would be carried on extensively. We annex our usual comparative table of quotations for stocks in this market for each day of the week just

closed, with those current[at] the close of the week p

HE PRINCIPAL STOCK
YORE MARKET.

Sat. Mon. Th'y. Wed'y. Th'y Pr'y. Sat.
76\( \) 76\( \ 101 — 101 35% 101 35 75 74% 75 75% 76% 76 40 41 41% — 42 41 40 40 6 66 6% 6% 6% 6% 6 66 6% 6% 6% 50% 50 50% 50% 51 505 50% 50 50% 50% 51 505 31% 30% 31% 33% 33 31 12% 12% 13 131% 13% 139%

\$12,622,08

In addition to the above, there are taxes assessed upon 94 private boarding houses, 943 white polls, 24 ten pin alleys, 7 public billiard tables, \$36,720 valuation of pleasure carriages, and 948 special licenses for professions and business of all kinds.

and business of all kinds.

The bank commissioners, created by the law of last session of the Ganeral Assembly, convened at Columbus, agreeably to notice from the Governor, on the 18th, and organized by the appointment of G. Swan, Esq. President, and Joseph Olds. Secretary. The board adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of May next. The object of the adjourned meeting was to give an opportunity to transmit certificates to the board of the formation of companies, under the bank law, and to afford an opportunity to commence operation as early as practicable. nity to commence operation as early as practicable.

The annexed table exhibits the amount of exports from Baltimore to foreign ports for the quarter ending December 31, 1844, and for the past four years:—

Der 31, 1844, and for the past four years:—

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE—VALUE OF EXPORTS.
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1844

Tobacco. Flow. Other
Hads. Value. Bibls. Value. articles. Total.
1843.....12,002 485,329 52,912 331,416 489,051 1,165,756
1844....12,682 485,329 52,912 331,416 489,051 1,165,756

Total value of all exports for sears ending Dec 31, 1841 \$4,561,215
do do do do do do 1842 4,447,456
do do do do do 1844 5,971,269 The domestic produce exported was distributed as fol

the Hause Towns 195,346
Br West Indies. 157,119
Fr E'n prts on Atl. 82 963
Do on Mediter'n 39,130
Chilian ports. 57,467
Brazilian ports. 52,339
S W. Ind.,not Cu'a 45,410
Lngland. 50,914
Chima. 40,335
Chiba. 39,876 

"Montevideo..... 39,427

The total of these amounts is \$1,182,428, being the experts of domestic produce for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1844. The export trace of Baltimore fluctuates very little from year to year, and it will be observed, on relevence to the above table, that the value of the exports from on year te another, does not vary three hundred thowand collars. About one half of the value of the exports from Baltimore is in tobacco, and nearly the balance in flour. The exports of tobacco in 1843, were valued at \$2,093,511 and in 1844, at \$2,045,078. The exports of flour in 1843, were valued at \$1,268,921, and in 1844, at \$1,171,968, ms king the total value of the exports of these two articles is 1843, \$3,362,432, out of an aggregate export of \$4,739,444 and in 1844, \$3,217,046, out of an aggregate export of \$5,071,269. Old Stock Exchange.

Old Stock Exenange\$1,000 N Y State 5's '60 100% 75 shares Eric RR
10,000 Ohio 5s, '80 20% 23 Urica & Schen RR
12,000 Ohio 5s, '80 97% 200 Long Island RR
1,000 Ohio 5s, '80 76% 50 do
1,000 Fenn 5s, '820 76 50 do
20,000 HI. Spi. Bda. s10 41% 50 do b20
10,000 do 14% 50 do b20
10,000 do 14% 13% 100 Stonington Mar 29
13 shares U 5 Bank 23% 350 do
75 Vicksburgh Bank 6% 150 do
25 Canton Co 49% 20
25 Canton Co 49% 20 do b1
150 Morris Canal 31% 90 do b1
150 Morris Canal 31% 90 do b1 a10 47 Morris Canal 31½ 50 do 32 50 do 32 250 do 36% 225 do 38% 700 do 13½ 25 do 13½ 25 do 13½ 25 Mohawk RR b30 50 do 50 Farmers Trust 400 do 100 do 25 East Boston Co 200 shas Stonington R R 41 25 Nor & Wore R R s20 70 75 do 41 25 do 510 70 100 do 530 41 25 do 510 70 std. 70 100 do 530 41 50 Farmers, Trust 38 do 41 50 Grand 74 150 Long island 74 150 Long island 74 150 East Boston 13% 25 Morris Canal 31 East Boston 48 25 Morris Canal 31 East Boston 48 25 Morris Canal 31 60 Canton Co 48 New Stock Exchange. 

35 Fitchburg Railroad 121; 139 Western Resiroad 10: 10 Fortiand, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad 104; 21 Mechants' Bank 103; 10 Norwich and Worcester Railroad on 1m, 70½; 15 do 70½; 25 L Island Railroad 77; 95 Reing Railroad 25; 101 East Boston Dividends 54; 300 E Boston Stock 13½; 50 do 13½; 26 do, b 0 1m, 13½; 250 do 1475 Wilmington Railroad 21½; 50 do, s 0 10 ds, 21½; 50 b c 1m, 21½;

State of Trade.

Per lust Report............65,174 57 71,736 69

In Albany on the 21st instant, Eastern orders for flare filled at \$4.75. Rye in demand at 60 a 71 cents 60 lbs. Oats 284 a 30 cents. Corn 48 a 50 cents.

Liverpool. Classification.

Upids. 4 Flor. N.O. 4 Mob

N.O. 4 Mab
4 a 44
5 a 6
6 a 6
6 a 6
6 a 7
7 a 7
7 a 8
8 a 9 

to Havre 3c for square baler.

Assus.—The sales for the week have been quite lo and quotations very firm, with an improving tender. The sales of Pots for the week amount to about 1300 b at \$3.87\fmagerightarrow at \$3.87\fmagerightarrow at \$4.07 for old, and \$4 for new. About 1500 b Pearls have been disposed of at \$4.09 for old, and 4 for new. In some cases \$4.50 are demanded for \$1.00 for \$1.0